

IT IS APPROVED.

The Cabinet Council Agrees to the Peace Terms of the United States.

The Spanish Government Believes That the Note Will Be Satisfactory to the Washington Government and That Hostilities Will Be Suspended.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply was telegraphed to Senor Ceon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, Saturday night, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it Monday.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, has just concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her.

The reason for postponing the cabinet council until 6 o'clock Sunday evening was that the note was not yet fully drawn up. The government believes that the United States will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the white house by Tuesday. As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply, hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the queen regent Sunday, all the reports of her approval Saturday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commission to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Paris that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace the officials here are proceeding under the conviction that the end has come and are giving attention to the steps to be taken next.

In view of the delay in coming to this conclusion the idea was beginning to prevail that the Spanish government was about to enter a plea in abatement and that the answer would again be inconclusive. In this case the president was disposed to deal firmly with the issue; to give notice that our proposals were withdrawn, and to let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the conditions would be more severe than those first laid down. If the Spanish answer should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions it will meet with prompt rejection. Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States notes given out from the white house made no reference to this subject and it can not be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners, who are to meet later to for the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States. Based upon the Associated Press reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the president before Monday, and that was also the belief of the French ambassador.

Attack by Sea on San Juan Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—At midnight an unofficial report was current that the bombardment of San Juan had commenced, and that a part of Gen. Miles' forces had been pushed forward toward the city on the land side. Officials at the war and navy departments say they have no dispatches concerning the news.

Cavalry and Artillery for Porto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 8.—The transport Manitoba, with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico, has sailed. The remainder of Gen. Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

On the Way to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The transport steamers Lakme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the 1st New York volunteers and the 2d United States volunteer engineers, sailed for Honolulu Saturday.

CONTROL EAST PORTO RICO.

The American Troops Have Invaded the Territory Without Serious Resistance From the Spaniards.

AT DESCALABRO RIVER, Six Miles Beyond Juan Diaz, on the Road to San Juan, Aug. 4, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 6.—The 16th Pennsylvania, of Gen. Ernest's brigade, advanced to this point to-day and holds the bridge over the river.

The 2d and 3d Wisconsin are expected to-morrow. No sign of the enemy is reported, but it is believed that the Spaniards are about 400 strong between this point and Coama.

The seizure of the bridge insures control of the road to Coama. Pickets are being pushed out and they may collide with the Spanish outposts.

OFF SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 4, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 6.—The Americans have taken peaceful possession of the eastern portion of the island. Small parties of marines have been landed, who have lighted lamps in the light house at Cape San Juan and other light houses along the coast. They met with no resistance. Indeed, at Cape San Juan deputations of citizens came out to meet them.

The war ships now in this vicinity are the Montgomery, the Annapolis, the Puritan and the Amphitrite. The two former are looking for the transports with troops, which left the United States and have scattered all about the island. The Annapolis rounded up the Whitney, the Florida and the Raleigh yesterday and they are now at Cape San Juan.

There seems to have been a serious mistake as to the rendezvous, for no two ships got to the same place and it will take several days to locate them and get them to Ponce, where Gen. Miles is waiting.

Off San Juan the cruiser New Orleans alone maintains the blockade. The city is grim and silent, but back of her yellow walls there will be plenty of determination and fight when the Americans open fire.

Capt. Gen. Macias has issued a proclamation, in the course of which he says:

"Spain has not sued for peace, and I can drive off the American boats now as I did Sampson's attempt before."

The daughter of the captain general is helping to drill the gunners in the forts. Altogether there are 9,500 Spanish regulars in the city. The troops of the enemy, who are retreating from Ponce and the other towns on the south coast occupied by the Americans have not yet arrived.

The German steamer Polynesia, with a cargo of rum, canned meats and tobacco, tried to run the blockade this morning but was stopped by the New Orleans.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 5, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 6.—Maj. Gen. Miles is proceeding entirely without regard to peace negotiations. Krag-Jorgensen's are being used. The 2d and 3d Wisconsin moved up to the 16th Pennsylvania Friday. Col. Hulings has captured 5,000 pounds of rice. Thus far the enemy has not molested him.

Maj. Gen. Brooke's landing at Arroyo is successful.

The troops from the Roumanian, four batteries of the 27th Indiana, the 1st Missouri, the 1st Pennsylvania and the 3d Illinois are disembarking there. The Morgan troop of the 5th cavalry and the Mississippi commissaries have arrived here.

Lieut. Hunter, of the artillery, was slightly wounded by one of our pickets Thursday night. Capt. Edgar Hugar, who died of typhoid fever, has been buried with military honors. Gen. Roy Stone is repairing the road to Arrecibo, but a movement there is improbable.

Adj. Gen. Kingsley Roasts Roosevelt.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—Adj. Gen. Kingsley was very much perturbed Friday morning over the reflections cast upon the national guard volunteers by Col. Theodore Roosevelt. "Col. Roosevelt is," he said, "a very young soldier to grow so presumptuous. The reports of the battle of Santiago show that the volunteers made up from the national guard were fully as efficient and brave as the rough riders and were perhaps better led. I am willing to back the 1st Ohio cavalry, troop for troop, and man for man, against the rough riders as cavalry, mounted or dismounted, as soldiers or as men, and I do not fear the comparison."

Lee's Command Will Go to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—There is a report in official circles that orders have already been sent to Maj. Gen. Lee, at Jacksonville, to prepare his forces for an early move to Havana. It is the opinion of many of the best posted ones that Gen. Lee will, after the occupation of Cuba, be appointed military governor. It is expected that Col. Wm. J. Bryan's regiment will go to Cuba with Lee.

Very Old Bank Notes.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 6.—E. O. Dunham, of this city, has a large and valuable collection of relics. One of them is an old bank note of 1780, good for 25 Spanish milled dollars, and another is a bill issued by a Brookville (Ind.) bank in 1818.

Capt. Clark Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the Oregon, has been condemned by a medical survey at Santiago and will be sent home from Guantanamo at once.

MANILA TOPICS.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the Insurgent Chief, Makes Two Propositions.

He Also Suggests the Formation of Philippine Regiments With American Officers—Merritt Considers This as a Possible Key.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the World from Manila by way of Hong Kong says:

Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, is becoming more friendly to the Americans.

He has made two propositions to Gen. Merritt which may solve the insurgent problem in a manner highly advantageous to the United States.

In the first place, he asks the commander-in-chief of the American land forces to permit the rebel troops to march through the streets of Manila when the city surrenders.

Gen. Merritt appears inclined to consent to this. It would gratify the vanity of the natives to let them indulge in what will seem to them a triumphal march as victors through the capital when the city surrenders.

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In the second place, Aguinaldo suggested the formation of Philippine regiments with American officers.

This is considered a highly important proposition, a possible key to the whole situation throughout the islands. The native troops would thus be constantly under the eyes and direct orders of our men. It is believed that they would be obedient and easily controlled under tactful commanders.

The American troops now occupy the trenches in front of Malate, a suburb of Manila, which were constructed by Aguinaldo. The rebels withdrew to let our men take their places close to the Spanish lines.

The Astor battery supported by a battalion of the 3d infantry, is now in position at the front, its guns being planted within a thousand yards of the Spanish lines.

Fathers Daugherty and McKinnon, the former being on Gen. Merritt's staff, have gone to Manila to have an interview with Archbishop Nozaleda, of the archdiocese of the Philippines, and to point out to him the futility of resistance to American troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The prospect of America abandoning the Philippines has well brought on a panic. The insurgent leaders are greatly dissatisfied with the Americans and the British here. Mr. Wildman, the United States consul, has replied to Aguinaldo as follows: 'I trust to the honor and justice of the United States and let nothing interfere with the first task of throwing off the Spanish yoke. I believe in you. Do not disappoint me.'"

Shooting at a Picnic.

GREENUP, Ky., Aug. 6.—At a picnic on White Oak this county, Alf Ruggles shot Sam Ratcliff and John Wingo in the arms and legs seriously.

Anglo-Russian War Scare.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Anglo-Russian war scare is spreading beyond political circles, and the stock market is seriously depressed, consols being included in the decline. Alarmist reports of Russian preparations are coming from several quarters with intimations that Russia is deliberately forcing a crisis in the far east. Diplomacy is extraordinarily active, and the wires between London and St. Petersburg have been monopolized for the past 24 hours by government business.

Strike Riot at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 6.—A serious riot occurred Friday morning at the Morgan plant and the strikers prevented the mill from starting until 10 o'clock. Several of the strikers were injured, but none seriously. Nine women and seven men were arrested and charged with rioting. The chief of police and an officer were badly hurt Thursday night in a fight at the Wisconsin Central depot, where a mob had congregated. Women and children form a large part of the rioters.

Immunized Regiments Ordered to Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Orders were issued at the war department Friday morning, sending three immune regiments from Macon, Ga., and five immune regiments from Columbus, Miss., to Savannah, Ga., from which point they will start for Santiago Sunday or Monday. The 10th immune regiment now at New Orleans has been ordered to Tampa and will be shipped as soon as possible. Two regiments of immune are already at Santiago.

Adjutant General, U. S. A. Washington.

First Lieut. James B. Steele, signal corps, U. S. volunteer, died of yellow fever at 2 a. m. this day.

LA GARDE, Surgeon.

Movement of Illinois Troops.

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Second Alabama at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 6.—The 2d Alabama regiment arrived here Friday from Miami and went into camp along with the Louisiana regiment in the eastern part of the city.

War Department Worried Over the Effect the Round-Robin Will Have on the Santiago Troops.

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Soldiers could not be rushed pell mell on board the transports, because, if they did the conditions of the Seneca, Concho and other transports which came back with the wounded would be repeated, and again it was not possible to remove all the soldiers at once while the Spanish prisoners were still in Cuba.

Over two weeks ago a lease was made for the camp at Montauk Point, and two weeks ago work was begun on hospitals at that place. The war department notified Gen. Shafter fully two weeks ago to get ready to move his troops and only gave orders to send them to the mountains pending their removal altogether. Orders were under way to experiment by sending parts of cavalry home on the Louisiana, as it was thought advisable not to transport the entire army until it was found that the Louisiana made a successful trip. There was no intention to keep the army at Santiago de Cuba during August, and transports were ordered to leave that place just as soon as possible after the Louisiana had made her trip. The action of the officers in sending the round robin, the officials of the war department here claim, has stamped the soldiers and destroyed to some extent discipline and order, which is necessary in the army. However, the officials at the war department are now straining every effort to hasten the return of Gen. Shafter's troops, and they will be removed as soon as they possibly can be. It will be impossible to remove all of them as long as the Spaniards remain there, but as soon as the regiments of immune arrive they will take the places of the regiments on duty and these will be sent home as soon as transportation can bring them.

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The 1st brigade, of Gen. Lawton's division, under Gen. Chaffee, will go next. All men able to ride will be put on ponies and taken to the wharf. Others will be conveyed there in wagons. All men suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here. Every precaution will be taken to provide for the safe and healthy arrival of the men in the north.

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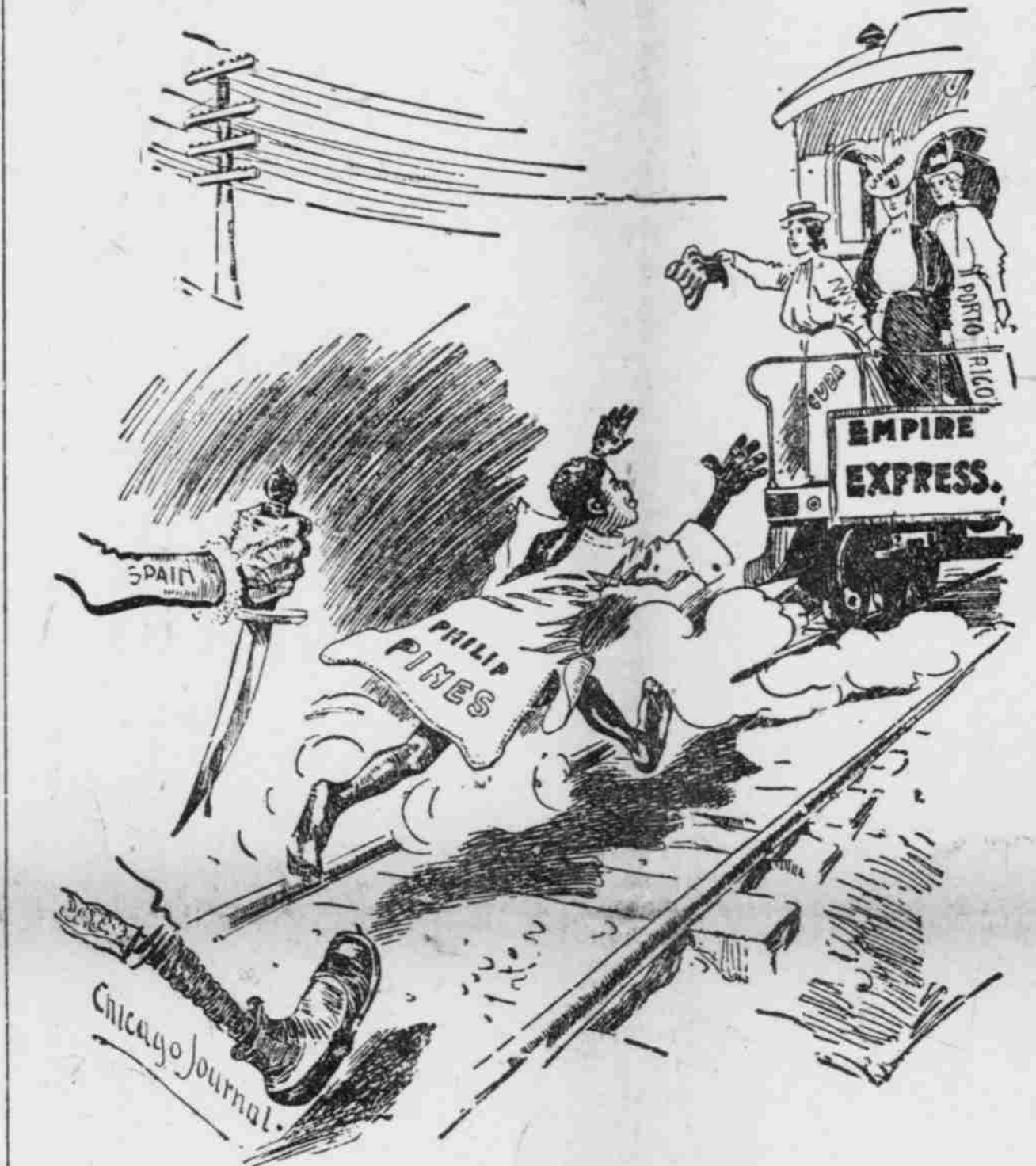
SIX DARING BANK ROBBERS.

Union Bank at Richland Touched for About \$6,000 by Six Robbers Who Make Their Escape.

RICHLAND, Mich., Aug. 6.—One of the most daring and successful bank robberies ever perpetrated in Michigan was carried out by six robbers Thursday night. Some of them came from east on a handcar and evidently had confederates with a horse and carriage. They secured about \$6,000 in cash from the Union bank and \$4,600 in notes. The horse and carriage were taken into Augusta and left there. There were three explosions, which awakened many people.

Alvin Barnes, an old man, who lived near the bank was ordered in the house with a threat that they would shoot him. George Robson and Ed. Barrett saw the robbers but did not molest them. The safe was a complete wreck, nitroglycerine being used to open it. The inside doors were blown ten feet out into the office, and pieces went through the plate glass front 20 feet distant. The chisels and other tools were left here. The handcar was disabled so it could not be used to pursue the robbers.

Officers here have just been informed that a man was seen between Augusta and Battle Creek, walking on the railroad track, carrying a large satchel and a Winchester rifle. No one who saw him dared to make a move to arrest him. Officers will leave here for Augusta at once after him.



LITTLE FILIPINO--If I Miss This Train I'm a Goner!

ROOSEVELT'S ROUND-ROBIN.

It is Feared That It Has Been Cabled to Madrid and May Delay the Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Aside from the inborn desire of the Spaniard to postpone doing things the reports of the condition of the American army at Santiago by Roosevelt and others may encourage Sagasta to hold out against President McKinley's terms of peace. Efforts were made Thursday to prevent the information from reaching Madrid. Cable censors barred from the wires all reference to Roosevelt's review of the situation and the round robin of the American officers.

But there was nothing to prevent members of the diplomatic corps sending the fact to their governments in cipher. Once in the possession of the European powers, the information would quickly be transmitted to Madrid, and that has undoubtedly been done.

As an example of the concessions made by President McKinley to Spain, it is reported Friday that he has granted a request that the treaty of peace be signed in Paris.

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